

## New-York Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1911.

This newspaper is owned and published by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau street, New York; Ogden Mills, president; Ogden M. Reid, secretary; James M. Barrett, treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**—By Mail. Postage Paid, outside of Greater New York. Daily and Sunday, one year, \$10.00. Daily and Sunday, six months, \$6.00. Daily and Sunday, three months, \$3.50. Daily only, one year, \$7.00. Daily only, six months, \$4.50. Daily only, three months, \$2.50. Sunday only, one year, \$3.00. Sunday only, six months, \$2.00. Sunday only, three months, \$1.00. Foreign subscriptions to all classes of rates include postage. **DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIBUNE.** One month, \$1.50. One year, \$17.00. **SUNDAY TRIBUNE.** Six months, \$3.50. One year, \$6.50. **DAILY TRIBUNE.** One month, \$1.00. One year, \$12.00. **CANADIAN RATES.** **DAILY AND SUNDAY.** One month, \$1.00. One year, \$10.00. **DAILY ONLY.** One month, \$1.00. One year, \$10.00. **SUNDAY ONLY.** One month, \$1.00. One year, \$10.00. Entered at the Postoffice at New York as Second Class Matter.

## THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

**CONGRESS.**—Senate: June 12 was set as the date for a vote on direct election of Senators. Mr. Davis, of Arkansas, made another attack on Postmaster General Hitchcock. The House was not in session.

**FOREIGN.**—President Diaz and Vice-President Corral resigned, and Francisco Leon de la Barra was chosen provisional President of Mexico by the Chamber of Deputies. Great numbers of Mexicans, who were in the city and cheered wildly, but there were no outbreaks of disorder. A dispatch from Madrid stated that the provisional government of Portugal was prepared to defend the republic against monarchistic outbreaks. The second division of the United States Atlantic fleet reached Copenhagen; thousands of persons gathered to view the ships as they came into the harbor. A dispatch from Constantinople stated that the Turkish Parliament Committee had recommended the construction of a railroad in Asiatic Turkey by an American syndicate. The general assembly of the Church of Christ applauded a message from President Taft on Anglo-American arbitration. A dispatch from Panama stated that the steamer Taboga sank off Porto Males; sixty passengers were probably lost.

**DOMESTIC.**—Democratic Senators in caucus voted to start investigation of the Lorimer case by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Martineau, of New Jersey, bolted the caucus after a dispute with Mr. Bailey, of Texas. The battle of the Wrecking Crew, launched at Philadelphia, Miss Dorothy Eunice Knight was sponsor. The Senate at Albany passed the Bayne bill regulating the sale of wild land in this state. Refusing to relinquish his power of appointment of commissioners for lending the United States deposit fund, Governor Dix vetoed the bill of Assemblyman A. E. Smith, designed to give such power to the State Controller. John W. Foster criticized the course of ex-President Roosevelt at the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration. Governor Dix urged home rule before the conference of mayors and other municipal officials of the City of New York State in session at Poughkeepsie. S. L. Von Phul, of St. Louis, a well known aeronaut, died as the result of a pistol wound sustained in a quarrel over a woman in Denver. A mob at Okema, Okla., took from jail and lynched a negro woman and her son, accused of killing a deputy sheriff.

**CITY.**—Stocks were irregular and generally lower. Lucile, Limited, a dressmaking concern, of which Lady Lucy Buff Gordon, president, was raised by customs officers and the manager was arrested. The Mayor received copies of a bill to enable the city to get water relief by tapping prohibited territory, and at once rushed them to Albany. Henry L. Stimson, the new Secretary of War, witnessed a sham attack on the fort on Governor's Island. The Union Pacific Railway sold \$2,000,000 of bonds for its subsidiary, the Oregon-Washington Line. The General Education Board announced appropriations aggregating \$804,000 for schools and colleges. Two companies announced meeting the price of the Republic and Steel Company. The police were cheerful at the prospect of the most general promotion order ever issued in the department. A conductor was thrown overboard by his car when an auto truck hurled a wagon against it.

**THE WEATHER.**—Indications for today: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 74 degrees; lowest, 54.

## CHATEAUGUAY ETIQUETTE.

A new and it is to be hoped a final turn has been given to an entirely uncalculated episode by the decision of the Canadian pageant committee to include in the exercises of the festival of empire in London a portrayal of the battle of Chateauguay. It was originally intended to do this, and then the scene was withdrawn from the programme for fear that its presentation would wound American susceptibilities and impair the cordiality of relations between the two countries. Precisely who it was who made the astounding discovery of such danger has not, we believe, been disclosed; which is a pity, for the identity of so accomplished a discoverer of mares' nests deserves to be known to fame.

Americans would not, of course, quarrel with their Canadian cousins for withdrawing the scene from the pageant, but would, on the contrary, regard the act as a piece of pure courtesy and generosity, though considerably marked with supererogation. But they certainly will not in the least resent the inclusion of it. On the contrary, they will admire and applaud it as a reminder of a particularly shrewd and gallant performance, such as Americans can appreciate, even though it was at their own cost. We do not suppose that Canadians or Britons grow hot under the collar at mention of Lake Erie or New Orleans, or that it would be considered an unfriendly or even an irritating act for us to include in some national pageantry here a representation of one of those conflicts. We do not remember that Great Britain boycotted or was offended at our celebration, in 1876, of the centenary of our secession from the mother country.

There might be, no doubt, such a thing as the revival of historic scenes and memories in an offensive manner; even of those which are far older than Chateauguay. There are also some historic episodes which it would not be fitting to exploit publicly in any manner. But we should pity those who could not endure the reproduction of such a scene as Chateauguay, which was an honorable episode and the issues of which have now for generations been completely closed. If there is a possible danger of too much exploitation of such

scenes, there is still more danger in an exaggerated affectation of sensitiveness or of fear of sensitiveness and offence. We trust that the festival of empire will display the Chateauguay pageant and that a great throng of Americans present will give hearty Yankee cheers for that reminder of the prowess of their one-time antagonists.

## ANOTHER STILLWELL HOLD-UP.

The first Stillwell bill for the ruin of City Hall Park has been defeated by an aroused and indignant public opinion. Its introducer admits its death by abandoning it and substituting another measure for accomplishing the same purpose a little less baldly. The first bill was a frank "ripper," stripping the municipal authorities of all control over the fate of City Hall Park and of all authority over the choice of a site for a courthouse and the determination of its cost. The new bill seems to leave the city authorities with the discretion which should be theirs, but really does not do so at all.

By the bill the Courthouse Commission is authorized to select a site for a courthouse. If this site is not approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the courthouse is to be put in City Hall Park without the consent and approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Thus the authority of that board is taken away as completely by this bill as by its predecessor. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment must approve the site selected or City Hall Park will be invaded. The respect shown for the material rights of the city in this bill is as great as that shown for the rights of an individual who has a pistol thrust in his face and is told to choose between his money and his life.

## A SALUTARY REFUSAL.

In refusing to pardon Charles W. Morse and John R. Walsh, the convicted bank wreckers, and in writing the notable paper in which his reasons for the refusal are made known, President Taft has set an example for executives of every restraint upon the use of the pardoning power and has rebuked the current sentimentality which is undermining justice. Probably no Executive was ever subjected to greater pressure to exercise clemency than has been exerted in behalf of these two prisoners, and certain circumstances in the case of both have made that pressure hard to resist; but President Taft has placed before every other consideration, such as the age and infirmity of Walsh, the partial restitution made by both prisoners and the standing and influence of those urging clemency, the public effect of pardoning persons guilty of the offences which he was in the last decade of the nineteenth century. He put the reasons for exemplary punishment with exceptional force when he wrote:

Many influential and prominent persons have petitioned for his pardon. They do not fully appreciate, it seems to me, the high importance to society that such criminals be made whole and no one is wiser. Then the officer comes to regard himself as a shrewd manipulator within legitimate business lines. The truth is that in the mad rush for wealth in the last few decades the lines between profit from legitimate business and improper gain from undue use of trust control over other people's property and money have sometimes been blurred. The honest business man and the dishonest one are too close together. The honest business man and the dishonest one are too close together. The honest business man and the dishonest one are too close together.

Pardon of these two criminals would have been utterly demoralizing. It would have lent color to the plea that there is no moral turpitude in such breaches of trust as they committed. It would have strengthened the mischievous belief that the law has no meshes strong enough to hold wealthy prisoners. And it would have encouraged sentimentality to make further inroads upon the salutary effect of punishment for crime.

## LONDON AND NEW YORK.

The population figures for London, announced yesterday, show that the growth of the world's greatest city has suffered a material check in the last decade. The increase for the territory lying within the Metropolitan and City Police districts was from 6,581,372 in 1901 to 7,252,963 in 1911, the percentage of gain being only 10.2, or less than that for any preceding decade in the last half century. The gain between 1891 and 1901 was 16.8, and that between 1881 and 1891 was 18.2. For the earlier decades it ran well over 20 per cent. The decline in the rate of increase has upset the population calculations of the London Registrar General's office. The estimates of that office put the population of greater London as high as 8,620,434 in 1890, but the enumeration of 1901 showed that the city had then only 6,581,372 inhabitants. The estimate of population for 1907 in "Whitaker's Almanac" was 7,296,404, and it had been generally assumed that the total for 1911 would be about 7,500,000, whereas the census shows only 7,252,963.

There are many Londons, lying within various boundaries. The City of London within Municipal and Parliamentary limits has an area of only 673 acres and had a population in 1901 of only 29,923. The area of the County of London is 74,839 acres, and its population in 1901 was 4,530,544—a little below that of New York. The Central Criminal Court District is somewhat larger than New York and had a population of 6,554,440 ten years ago, while the Metropolitan and City Police districts, with an area of 443,419 acres—more than twice the area of this city—had a population in 1901 of 6,581,372. The population of inner London, within the boundaries of the county, has actually decreased in the last decade. The entire gain has been in the suburban region, devoted to homes rather than to trade or industry, which accounts for the marked slackening in the city's rate of growth.

The falling off suggests that London's supremacy as the greatest center of population in the world may soon be seriously challenged by New York. This city's percentage of gain in the last two decades have been 37.1 and 35.7, respectively, compared with London's 10.2 and 16.8. New York's absolute gain between 1900 and 1910 was 1,325,681 and between 1901 and 1911 only 671,591. If the present disparity in growth continues for three decades New York, within its present territorial limits, will be close on the heels of London, which has an area twice as large. But if New York were to be considered as the central section of a district as extensive as London, it would easily outstrip the latter in population even twenty years hence; for the present

ent population of such a district probably exceeds 6,000,000, and the average rate of growth within its boundaries is more than three times as great as that which the census of 1911 has disclosed for London. The seat of the great-est urban community on the globe will in the not distant future shift from the banks of the Thames to the banks of the Hudson as a conclusion fairly deducible from the figures which the British Census Bureau has just given out.

## INDIFFERENCE HERE AND IN ALBANY.

The attitude of the Legislature and of the Board of Aldermen toward the duty of remedying the evils revealed by the Washington Place fire is disheartening. The Committee of Safety, a volunteer body of public spirited citizens, which set out to see that the lessons of that fire should not be unavailing, appealed some time ago to Governor Dix for his support in obtaining from the Legislature an investigation of conditions affecting the safety of employees in this city. They told him, what is perfectly obvious, that without such an inquiry intelligent legislation on the subject would be impossible. The Governor manifests no interest in the safety of the thousands now working here under conditions no whit better than those in the Washington Place building. The Legislature appears equally indifferent.

The conduct of the Board of Aldermen is even worse. The fire is being made a pretext for rushing a building code through to adoption without proper discussion and under circumstances that suggest jobbery. The quarrel of certain "interests" is said to have been patched up, and now nothing stands in the way of harmonious action! It will be a disgrace to the city if the death of those Washington Place victims is to be made the occasion for getting through a code that will distribute favors in such proportions that none of the building interests will cry out. Let there be no jobbery consummated over their graves. Let the code be adopted in the open, after thorough discussion and under such circumstances that the public will feel assured that its sole aim is the safety of the people.

## A SUCCESS.

Mayor Gaynor's letter to Commissioner Edwards approving the latter's suggestion that all garbage removal work be done at night indicates that a sensible administrative reform has safely passed the stage of experiment. The Tribune commended the plan of night removal when it was first tried about a month ago in a limited section on the West Side of Manhattan Borough. It seemed to us to be an improvement on the old method for various reasons, among them being these, that the collectors would have the streets clear for their work, that the handling and transportation of garbage would be less offensive to the general public at night when relatively few persons would be out of doors, that it would be better to stand the cans on the sidewalk after dark when the temperature was lowest, and that the street cleaners, making their rounds between midnight and sunrise, would be an added protection against fire, burglary and hold-ups.

These advantages have apparently been offset by no substantial disadvantages. The Mayor says in his letter that the only protests which have reached him have come from light sleepers who fear that the noises made by the collectors will interrupt the peace of the night. But the light sleepers in any modern city are in a small minority. Most of those who live long in the midst of city noises lose their sensitiveness. The elevated railroads operate trains all night, but hundreds of thousands of people sleep without earshot of the elevated structures and hardly notice the clatter of the trains. So it will soon be with the single brief visit of the garbage man. He will be impotent to murder sleep after a fortnight or so, and even the wakeful will be satisfied with an arrangement which disposes of the city's refuse with the minimum of discomfort by handling it at a time when the fewest people possible are obliged to take notice of the process.

The Mayor says he could work in a boiler factory. This steadiness of nerves accounts for the calm and peaceful conditions prevailing in the City Hall.

There seems to be no convincing reason why Japan or any other country should hesitate about making advances to America for the negotiation of a treaty of arbitration. The United States has not specially informed each and every country in the world of its readiness or desire to make such a compact with it, but it certainly has made clear to the whole world in the most unmistakable way its inclination toward peaceful relations with all. In the absence of anything to the contrary, any country is justified in assuming that the United States would manifest a highly sympathetic and receptive mood toward any practical proposal for strengthening the bonds of peace.

"The Springfield Republican's" Washington correspondent wrote about the Hon. Martin W. Littleton's speech on the judicial recall: "He filled the hall and 'everybody admitted that in him the House had a treasure worth the Senate cannot match.' It is a pity that Mr. Littleton didn't vote as well as he spoke."

The way to stop wasting city water is to stop wasting it.

New York has recently been reminded that its sea fogs rarely penetrate its streets, even in midwinter. They cling to the waterfront, an inconvenience to traffic borne with the indifference of long familiarity. Boston, too, has its fogs; far more frequent in summer time than ours are. Unlike New York, Boston is, indeed, rather proud of its fogs, no doubt because they are its own, part of the Boston atmosphere as well as of the New England climate, a tradition and an inheritance. London's fogs are an entirely different affair, born of the city itself. Indifferently more dense they are, more disturbing to the routine of daily life, but also more picturesque. Not in the beauty of veiled vistas and softened outlines which the lifting of New York and Boston fogs brings with it to delight the eye, but in the rich romance of their association with literature. What stories have had their blindly groping beginnings in London's fogs, what romances have been based upon them, what mysteries and tragedies of fiction! Neither New York nor Boston, fog enshrouded, has ever yet succeeded in inspiring the American novelist.

With extensive investigations of trusts by the Democratic House of Representa-

tives in prospect, Mr. Brandeis is naturally not tempted by an opportunity to inquire into the affairs of the Postoffice Department.

New Jersey municipalities are turning toward the commission system of government as a panacea for their woes. They need to remember, however, that a commission government elected without intelligent care is likely to be no improvement upon the old form. The supreme desideratum, above all forms and systems, is for the people to select good men for office.

The Imperial conference in London is so impressive and important a gathering that it is to be regretted that some of the topics which the attending ministers most desire to discuss are for political reasons barred from consideration.

The criticism of the new public library for not being "characteristic of America" in its architecture, with wigwag features and log cabin motives, cannot be well taken. If it were, analogy would condemn American literature for not being written in Choctaw or for showing traces of classical influence. The noblest features of architecture, as of art and literature, are of universal ownership and may as fittingly be employed in New York as in Athens or Rome.

"The Richmond Times-Dispatch" says that the Hon. Daniel F. Cohalan's nomination as a Supreme Court Justice is "another nail in Tammany's coffin." If that be true, Tammany may well wish for a coffin composed of nothing but nails.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

An enterprising hotel company in a German town has mailed to prospective guests in this country an illustrated circular stating among other things: "By the fresh air and the most beautiful scenery attracted swarms already in earliest season our lively region with visitors from near and distant. The hotel which in other years the praise of guests in large numbers remained and with the needs and wantings of tourists being well understood, can offer to guests most satisfactory entertainment. Handsome furnished rooms, sufficient bath, very good table and best polite service. English spoken."

Wife—I don't think much of this magazine you subscribed to.

Hubby—That's so? What's wrong with it?

Wife—Why, it claims to be a review of the world, and there isn't a single new style shown in it.

## TIRED MONEY.

[New York has sent \$2,000,000 of worn-out money to Washington, and the great white way is a perplexing puzzle.—Schenckey Union.]

It hasn't escaped; it will come back again; it was merely worn out and tenuous.

From the hurry and strife Of its gay city life, Which you know is exceedingly strenuous.

It hasn't escaped; it will come back again. As frequently is attested: It is only away.

For a very brief stay To brace up a bit and get rested.

P. S. How much of it will accompany you on your next visit hither?

W. J. LAMPTON.

"Have any luck on your fishing trip?"

"Great! I didn't have to row the boat out."

Four men and one woman had luncheon at a restaurant near the postoffice at the expense of one of the men who had been the furthest from right in his guess as to the outcome of the Henry J. Duveen case. The men had been spectators in the United States Circuit Court during the proceedings. When the Duveens appeared shortly before the opening and the older man had been made comfortable in a chair, with his hands resting on an amber cane handle, one of the party proposed that guesses be made as to the result, the "how many" to pay for the midday meal, at which the wife of one of the party was to join them.

The man who predicted "two years at Atlanta" paid the bill.

Gettox—Can you support my daughter in the way she has been accustomed to live, young man?

Hardupper—It'll be your fault if I can't.—Philadelphia Record.

A New York woman while on a visit to Berlin was not a member of the Society for the Promotion of Follies which was recently organized in that city. She brought home a copy of the constitution and bylaws and several of the white badges which, despite the German origin of the society, bear a French inscription. She suggested to some of her friends her intention to organize an American branch of the society. Her efforts, through a circular letter addressed to friends, proved fruitless.

What America needed no organization of that kind. One woman wrote: "The formation of such a body would be an admission of defeativeness to which one should have too much pride to subscribe. If you want members for a 'don't-worry-and-don't-fret club' I'll be with you."

Wags—Have heard that all the aviators are total abstainers.

Wags—Afraid of taking a drop too much, I suppose.—Philadelphia Record.

## IN JUSTICE TO GOV. HUGHES.

Professor Seligman Explains Comment Which Was Misleading.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The daily papers have given much space during the last few days to some alleged comments of mine on Governor Hughes in connection with the income tax. By presenting only part of my statement they have given a no doubt unintentional, but none the less erroneous, account. Will you permit me, without going with any fulness into the argument, to state what I actually did say?

The chief argument that has been advanced in the State of New York during the last year against the proposed constitutional amendment is that the words "from whatever source derived" would subject state and municipal bonds to taxation and would cause such a possible depreciation as to impair the credit of the state or municipality, and perhaps to imperil its finances. My point was that, in the first place, as Senator Root, Senator Borah and other great lawyers had pointed out, these words would not subject state and municipal bonds to taxation at all. But, in the second place, I argued, that even if the amendment subjected them to taxation, it would not have the economic result mentioned above. I called attention to the fact that the argument that the state bond would suffer a depreciation in value was commonly ascribed to Governor Hughes.

I told the committee that there was no man in the country for whom I had a more profound respect and affection than Governor Hughes. But I went on to say, that if Governor Hughes had intended to convey any such idea he would have been grossly mistaken and would have committed an error of which the average citizen would not be guilty. After explaining my reasons for this, namely, that a new general and universal income tax on all forms of securities and property could not possibly affect the relative value of any particular security or class of property, I proceeded to state—and this the reporters omitted entirely from their account—that Governor Hughes did not mean

this as most people imagine, but that he meant something quite different. I stated that what he really meant was that an amendment which failed expressly to grant to the states a constitutional immunity from taxation would operate as a burden on them.

This opinion, I was very careful to state, was from the economic point of view perfectly logical, even though the position seemed to me untenable because the only result of an express exemption of state bonds from taxation would be to enhance their market value, and there was, in my opinion, no reason why state and municipal bonds should be put in this preferred position—a position which even federal bonds do not occupy; for, although indeed at the present time federal bonds are declared to be exempt from federal taxation, this is the result only of a statute and not of any constitutional immunity, and the statute is not at all unlikely to be changed. Other countries, like England and France, which formerly exempted their own national bonds, now tax them, and if we should have a general income tax it is not at all improbable that before long the same result will ensue here.

I went on to point out that there are really only three possible positions to be taken as to the economic effects of the proposed constitutional amendment upon state and municipal securities: either (1) the value would go up in price, or (2) the price would remain unchanged, or (3) the price would go down in price. The first position is the one that follows from the argument of Senators Root and Borah that state and municipal bonds would enjoy an immunity from a tax that is imposed on all other forms of property. The second position, that the price will remain the same, is one which follows from what I stated was the position of Governor Hughes, who objected to the proposed amendment on the ground that the bonds would thereby not be enhanced in value. The third argument is the position of those who are opposed to the income tax for various reasons, but who prefer to put their objection on the ground that the value of the bonds will fall and the credit of the state be impaired—an argument which they attempt to foist on Governor Hughes. My point was that Governor Hughes occupied the second and not the third position, and that he could not have taken the third position, which his quoted words might seem to imply, without exposing himself to serious criticism. What I was attempting to attack was the reasoning not of Governor Hughes, but of those who shelter themselves under his great reputation. Yours very truly,

EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN.

New York, May 24, 1911.

## REFUNDING CHAUFFEURS' FEES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The Secretary of State (Automobile Bureau) received a check for \$250 from me on July 18, 1910, for a chauffeur's license. I took the examination on October 8, 1910, and heard nothing from it until December 31, 1910, when I received a letter from Chief Examiner F. H. Elliott that stated: "Unless you appear before January 10, 1911, your application will be cancelled and your fee refunded."

I did not appear, being sick, and the Secretary of State, in a letter to me, says: "The Attorney General advised me about February 1, 1911, that I could not legally make any refunds of money paid into the State Treasury." It will be seen, then, that they will neither return nor credit me with the \$250 for a new license. This, too, in spite of the statement of Mr. Elliott.

Can you explain what is apparently a conflict of authority? J. T. H.

New York, May 24, 1911.

[Giving to the peculiarities of the law, refund of such payments cannot be made at present. New legislation is being sought now to straighten it out. At the end of each month the Secretary of State has to turn over to the State Treasurer all moneys on hand, and the State Treasurer, as things stand, hasn't the authority to make these refunds. However, a record is kept of cases like the foregoing, and there seems to be no question that eventually refunds will be made.—Ed.]

## ANENT DISTILLED SEA WATER.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I read with interest Mr. Bungalow's comment on the threatening water famine in New York in The Tribune of May 23, and especially that part in which he urges the same plan for providing New York with water as the city of Amsterdam, Holland, had used, viz., distilling the water from the sea.

It seems to me that in some way during his stay in Holland Mr. Bungalow has been misinformed as to the means of supplying water for Amsterdam. The fact is the water is drawn from the Zuider Zee, a pure, but is not distilled water from the North Sea, far from it. Near the village of Zandvoort, a bathing resort on the North Sea coast, a pumping station and reservoirs are to be found, where rain water, filtered by the sand dunes, is pumped up from large reservoirs which have formed themselves underground in the course of time, and whence, after having been filtered once more, the water is pumped through pipes to Amsterdam.

As a proof that as yet no sea water is used for drinking purposes in Holland, it often happens that in very dry summers villages situated on small islands amidst water, and where one can only depend on rain, gathered in the wet season, often suffer from water famine, and that water has to be brought to them by steamers, etc.

It may be, however, that the system which is followed in Ghinnken, near Breda, Holland, can be adopted here. Some years ago a test station was erected there by a Mr. A. Snelle, to have the water from the nearby river, which is in no way very pure, distilled by means of Ozon. According to the repeated bacteriological examinations, it is shown that the water remains very pure and is highly recommended for drinking purposes. A few days ago I learned that for a couple of years Mr. Snelle tried to have the system accepted here, but met with a refusal.

HERM PETERSEN.

Union Hill, N. J., May 25, 1911.

## GIBBONS CEREMONY NATIONAL.

Taft, Sherman, Roosevelt and Many Others Invited to Attend.

Baltimore, May 25.—Practically all the details for the celebration in honor of Cardinal Gibbons, to be held on June 4, were perfected to-day. It was agreed to make the affair national. President Taft, Vice-President Sherman and ex-President Roosevelt, the justices of the Supreme Court, foreign ambassadors and the Governors of all the states and the mayors of the leading cities will be invited to attend. The demonstration, which celebrates this year his twenty-fifth anniversary as a Cardinal and his golden jubilee as a priest, will be entirely non-sectarian in character, and is designed as a recognition of the influence which he has exercised for high ideals in citizenship and patriotism.

## RELIEF FOR SCOTT EXPEDITION.

Sealing Steamer Probably Will Be Sent to South Pole Explorer.

North Sydney, N. C. B., May 25.—The big Newfoundland sealing steamer Aurora has been sold to London parties. It is supposed that the Aurora will be sent to the expedition of Captain Scott, of the British navy, whose ship, the Terra Nova, was badly damaged while taking the expedition into Southern waters. The Aurora is considered one of the best ice ships afloat.

## People and Social Incidents.

## AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, May 25.—The President has taken under advisement an invitation to attend the annual dinner of the Canadian Club of New York City at Manhattan Beach on June 22. As Mr. Taft will be at Manhattan Beach on that date as the guest of the New York State Bankers' Association, he hopes to be able to spend a short time at the Canadian Club dinner.

Another invitation was presented by representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Confederate Veterans' Association, asking the President to take part in the jubilee to be held by veterans of the Union and Confederate armies on the fifth anniversary of Bull Run. The President, who was not at Beverly on that date said if he was not at Beverly on that date he would be at Manassas. Representative Carlin, who introduced the delegation, laughingly remarked: "I can assure you, Mr. President, you will not be at Beverly."

Mr. Taft to-day declined the invitation presented by Representative Weeks some time ago to attend the two hundredth anniversary celebration of the founding of Fort Needham, Mass.

The President may include Terre Haute, Ind., in his Western trip in September and attend the one hundredth anniversary celebration of the founding of Fort Harrison. The White House expects some opposition in the Senate to the confirmation of James D. Elliott, whom the President has appointed as United States district judge of South Dakota. At the time of Mr. Elliott's appointment as United States attorney for the state Senator Kittredge succeeded in preventing his confirmation. Representative Finley W. McIlhenny and W. H. Barron on his appointment of H. A. M. Smith as United States district judge of South Carolina.

The President sent a message to Dr. Roque Saez Pena, the President of the Argentine Republic. It read: "The government and people of the United States unite in cordial congratulations on this anniversary of the Argentine Republic. I also extend to your excellency personally the assurance of my own high regard and good wishes."

Among the White House callers were the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Governor Clark of Alaska, Senators Borah, Spooner and Reps. Root, McCumber and Smoot, and Representatives Shivers, Langley, Hines, Hanna, Stevens, Dyer, Byrns, Finley, Cameron, Sisson, Wilson, Selis, Cooper and McGuire.

President Taft received a delegation of two hundred railroad men from Allentown, Penn., and their wives in the East Room this evening.

This afternoon the President reviewed a parade of Kluge's Templar from the portico of the White House.

## THE CABINET.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, May 25.—Mrs. Meyer chaperoned Miss Helen Taft, Miss Mary Meyer, Miss Alys Meyer and a number of other young people on a picnic party to-day. They had supper on their outing trip, and returned to the capital to-night.

The Secretary of the Interior returned to Washington this morning from New York, where he addressed a conference of the Fire Protective Association at the Waldorf.

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor has accepted an invitation to attend the meeting of the National Electric Association in New York on May 31.

Mrs. Nagel entertained at luncheon at the Chevy Chase Club to-day in honor of the wives of the delegates to the International Fur Seal Conference. Her guests were Mrs. James Bryce, Baroness Uchida, Mrs. Pope, wife of the Canadian delegate; Mrs. Poland, wife of the British delegate; Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, Mrs. Joseph M. Dixon, Miss Harlan, Baroness de Bode, Mrs. Robert Lansing, Mrs. Nelson Read Johnson, Miss Squire and Miss Hildegarde Nagel.

Mr. John I. Waterbury gave a large reception yesterday afternoon at Riker's House, her place at Morristown, N. J.

Ernest G. Stillman, son of James Stillman, will be married in Trinity Church, San Francisco, on Wednesday, June 1. Miss Mildred Whitney, daughter of the late Calvin Whitney. Her mother, now Mrs. William Redding, lives in San Francisco. Miss Lillian Whitney, Mrs. Cora Ouda Madge Wilson, Miss Dorothy Woodard, Miss Florence Williams and Miss McLean, will be the bridesmaids.

Charles E. Stillman will be his bridegroom, and the ushers are to be Dean Mackenzie, Fenton Taylor, John Calkins and Walter Anderson, of New York; John Cassell and Ellingham Sutton